

REPORT

OF THE

REGENTS OF THE LUNATIC ASYLUM,

TO THE

LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

NOVEMBER, 1853.



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REPORT

OF THE

REGENTS OF THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The Regents of the Lunatic Asylum respectfully submit herewith to the Legislature, the Reports of the Physician, Dr. Trezevant, and the Superintendent, Dr. Parker, exhibiting in detail, the operations of the Institution for the past year, and its present condition. Under the skilful management of these experienced and highly meritorious officers, seconded by diligent and faithful subordinates, everything has been done for the relief and cure of a large number of patients, which could be effected with the present building and grounds, entirely defective as they are in comparison with all the leading Asylums for the Insane abroad.

The Regents applied to your honorable body at its last Session, for an appropriation of thirty thousand dollars, for the purpose of erecting a new building near the old one, to increase the accommodations for patients, and remedy, in some measure, the defects under which the Institution labors. This sum was munificently granted. Only the smaller part of it has been as yet expended. From the number and extent of the contracts for buildings, in the town of Columbia, existing at the time of the appropriation, the Regents found it impracticable to obtain building materials previous to the month of June in this year. By that time so great and unexpected an increase had exhibited itself in the number of applications for the admission of patients, that it became apparent that the additional building contemplated by the Regents and provided for by the Legislature at the last Session, would prove entirely inadequate for its object. The number of patients in the Asylum at the date of the Annual Report of 1849, was 108. This number had regularly increased, until, in November, 1852, it reached 135. By reference to the accompanying Report of the Superintendent, it will be seen that the number of patients, on the 5th of the present month, was 172. And it is to be

added, that by applications made within the short time since that date, the number of patients in the Asylum, or on the point of being received, has now risen to 185.

The Report of the Physician, made in November, 1852. estimated the number of patients likely to be within the walls of the Asylum at the expiration of five years from that time, at 170. This estimate was founded on the rate of increase previously observed. At the expiration of one year, the estimate is already considerably exceeded.

One hundred and eighty-five patients would entirely fill, if not overcrowd, both the present building and the new one contemplated at the time of the appropriation of the last Session, without leaving any room for further increase.

Ascertaining the inadequacy of the extension which had been contemplated, the Regents determined to suspend, until the present Session of your honorable body, the commencement of a new building of permanent character, and in the mean time, to put up, on the squares to the East of the present enclosure, two cheap wooden houses, serving temporarily to relieve the old building of its now excessive crowd; and to enclose an area of nine acres with a brick wall, which is indispensable to confinement. This they have proceeded to do, and the work is going on. The expense will be about thirteen thousand dollars, leaving seventeen thousand dollars of the appropriation unexpended.

The Regents now desire, respectfully, to submit to the wisdom of the Legislature, the question, whether it is expedient to provide the additional accommodation needed for patients by erecting a subsidiary building of a permanent character on the grounds now belonging to the Institution; or to procure a new site, with grounds sufficiently ample and far enough removed from the town, and to erect an edifice capable of accommodating two hundred, or two hundred and fifty patients, (the largest number, which, according to the highest authorities, ought to be assembled in one Asylum) with all those improvements in construction, and skilful adaptations, which would be indispensable if it should be the aim of the Legislature to elevate this institution to an equality with the best existing elsewhere.

In proof of the facts that the present building is very ill adapted to its purpose, and altogether behind the improved buildings in use abroad, and incapable of being so altered as to make any approach to them in convenience and adaptation; and that the grounds are too limited in extent, and too close to the town, to subserve the curative purposes for which they ought to be made available, the Regents beg to refer to the accompanying Report of the learned and able Physician of the Institution. The strong language used by Dr. Trezevant in this document, is only

in accordance with what has long been annually repeated by him, and by his able colleague, Dr. Parker, in their reports. The Regents also respectfully ask the special attention of your honorable body to a series of propositions relative to the construction of Hospitals for the Insane, adopted after much deliberation by the presiding Medical Officers of the various American Asylums, at a meeting held in the year 1851, and a copy of which is annexed as an Appendix to this Report. No authority on the subject can be higher. It will be seen that the two first and fundamental propositions agreed upon are, that every Asylum for the Insane should be within a moderate distance of a Town—but *not in a Town*; and that *at least* one hundred acres of land should be possessed by every large Asylum, for gardens and pleasure-grounds for the patients.

In a merely economical point of view, the construction of a proper building, on a proper site, may, in the end, be a saving of expense to the State. The Legislature, in its munificent charity, has provided a refuge and support in this Asylum for the children of the State, whose derangement of intellect has reduced them to indigence. Those who are not deprived of means may find medical treatment elsewhere. The unfortunate pauper lunatic has no refuge but the Asylum endowed by his State. It is therefore to be presumed that when the number of pauper lunatics, sent from the several Districts of the State, is sufficient to fill the present building to its full capacity, the Legislature will not desire any of that class to be excluded by paying patients. The number of pauper lunatics now in the Asylum is 91. The Asylum will not *properly* accommodate more than 120 patients. In a few years there is every probability that this number will be exceeded by the pauper patients. The entire expense of each pauper patient may be calculated at from one hundred and sixty to two hundred dollars annually. Of this amount, one hundred is now paid by the Commissioners of the Poor, by whom the patient is sent. The remainder is defrayed by the profits derived by the Institution from the paying patients. Should the Asylum be filled by pauper patients exclusively, the Legislature will find it necessary to supply the deficiency, either by an appropriation from the State Treasury, or from sixty to a hundred dollars for each patient, or else by increasing the burden upon the Districts to the same amount—a measure which might have the effect of increasing an evil long since felt, by causing a greater reluctance on the part of the Commissioners of the Poor to send to the Asylum patients who greatly need its benefits. If a new building is erected, capable of accommodating two hundred or two hundred and fifty patients, one hundred paying patients will furnish the means of covering the deficiency for more than a hundred paupers. The sum thus saved to the

State annually would probably be more than equal to the annual interest on the sum, the appropriation of which would be required to build a new and superior Asylum.

The Regents believe that the sale of the present buildings and grounds, and the unexpended balance of the appropriation made at the late Session, added to an annual appropriation of thirty thousand dollars for four years, would furnish sufficient funds to procure an eligible site in the vicinity of Columbia, and to erect an edifice which would place at the disposal of medical science all the means as yet invented for curing and alleviating one of the greatest afflictions of humanity, and which would enable this Institution to take an equal rank with the best in the world.

If these views should meet with the approbation of your honorable body, the Regents would respectfully recommend that in accordance therewith, the sum of thirty thousand dollars annually, for the next four years, should be appropriated for the purpose above set forth, and that they may be authorized to purchase a site at a convenient distance from the Town of Columbia, to erect a proper building, and to dispose of the present buildings and grounds, upon the completion of the new edifice, in such manner as they may find most advantageous.

ANDREW WALLACE,
President of the Board of Regents.

APPENDIX.

At a meeting of "THE ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE," held in Philadelphia, May 21, 1851, the following propositions relative to the construction and arrangements of hospitals for the insane, after mature consideration, were unanimously adopted, and directed to be published in the medical journals of the continent, as the sentiments of the association on the subjects referred to, viz:

I. Every hospital for the insane should be in the country, not within less than two miles of a large town, and easily accessible at all seasons.

II. No hospital for the insane, however limited its capacity, should have less than fifty acres of land devoted to gardens and pleasure-grounds for its patients. At least one hundred acres should be possessed by every State hospital, or other institution for two hundred patients, to which number these propositions apply, unless otherwise mentioned.

III. Means should be provided to raise ten thousand gallons of water, daily, to reservoirs that will supply the highest parts of the building.

IV. No hospital for the insane should be built without the plan having

been first submitted to some physician or physicians, who have had charge of a similar establishment, or are practically acquainted with all the details of their arrangements, and received his or their full approbation.

V. The highest number that can with propriety be treated in one building is two hundred and fifty, while two hundred is a preferable maximum.

VI. All such buildings should be constructed of stone or brick, have slate or metallic roofs, and, as far as possible, be made secure from accidents by fire.

VII. Every hospital, having provision for two hundred or more patients, should have in it at least eight distinct wards for each sex, making sixteen classes in the entire establishment.

VIII. Each ward should have in it a parlor, a corridor, single lodging rooms for patients, an associated dormitory communicating with a chamber for two attendants, a clothes-room, a bath-room, a water-closet, a dining-room, a dumb waiter, and a speaking-tube leading to the kitchen, or other central part of the building.

IX. No apartments should ever be provided for the confinement of patients, or as their lodging-rooms, that are not entirely above ground.

X. No class of rooms should ever be constructed without some kind of window in each, communicating directly with the external atmosphere.

XI. No chamber for the use of a single patient should ever be less than eight by ten feet, nor should the ceiling of any story occupied by patients be less than twelve feet in height.

XII. The floors of patients' apartments should always be of wood.

XIII. The stairways should always be of iron, stone, or other indestructible material, ample in size and number, and easy of ascent, to afford convenient egress in case of accident from fire.

XIV. A large hospital should consist of a main central building with wings.

XV. The main central building should contain the offices, receiving-rooms for company, and apartments entirely private, for the superintending physician and his family, in case that officer resides in the hospital building.

XVI. The wings should be so arranged that, if rooms are placed on both sides of a corridor, the corridors should be furnished at both ends with moveable glazed sashes, for the free admission of both light and air.

XVII. The lighting should be by gas, on account of its convenience, cleanliness, safety, and economy.

XVIII. The apartments for washing clothing, &c., should be detached from the hospital building.

XIX. The drainage should be under ground, and all the inlets to the sewers should be properly secured to prevent offensive emanations.

XX. All hospitals should be warmed by passing an abundance of pure, fresh air from the external atmosphere, over pipes or plates containing steam under low pressure, or hot water, the temperature of which at the boiler does not exceed 212° F., and placed in the basement or cellar of the building to be heated.

XXI. A complete system of forced ventilation, in connexion with the heating, is indispensable to give purity to the air of a hospital for the insane; and no expense that is required to effect this object thoroughly can be deemed either misplaced or injudicious.

XXII. The boilers for generating steam for warming the building should be in a detached structure, connected with which may be the engine for pumping water, driving the washing apparatus and other machinery.

XXIII. All water-closets should, as far as possible, be made of indestructible material, be simple in their arrangement, and have a strong downward ventilation connected with them.

XXIV. The floors of bath-rooms, water-closets, and basement stories should, as far as possible, be made of materials that will not absorb moisture.

XXV. The wards for the most excited class should be constructed with rooms on but one side of a corridor, not less than ten feet wide, the external windows of which should be large, and have pleasant views from them.

XXVI. Wherever practicable, the pleasure-grounds of a hospital for the insane should be surrounded by a substantial wall, so placed as not to be unpleasantly visible from the building.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Regents of the Lunatic Asylum :

GENTLEMEN: On resuming my duties as Physician to the Asylum, after my long and severe illness, I found the patients doing well; and under the kind and able direction of the Resident Physician, Dr. Parker, everything had been done that their situation required.

The period of the year admonishes me of the time having arrived for handing in my report, and of calling your attention to such subjects as I may deem necessary to advance the interests of those committed to my care. Since the 5th of November, 1852, seventy-five patients have been

received into the Asylum. Twenty two of these were recent cases, and fifty-three chronic. In the house at that time, one hundred and thirty-five—total for the year, two hundred and ten. Of this number, twenty-two were cured, seven removed, and nine died, leaving in the house, one hundred and seventy-two.

The number received and now remaining greatly exceeds that of any previous year, and points out the necessity of making ample provision prospectively, for the accommodation of the insane.

We now have fifty patients more than can be properly accommodated, and the amount appropriated at the last Session of the Legislature, will not provide for their necessary comforts. It becomes us, therefore, to reflect in time, on what will be the probable number of the insane who will be committed to our care in the next five years, and to speedily call the attention of the Legislature to the subject.

We have every reason to suppose there will not be less than three hundred, and for the accommodation of that number, we will have to make arrangements. Will the land which you now own and where you propose building, be sufficient? Can you furnish suitable accommodations on such limited space? It is stated by Kirkbride, and sanctioned by the assembled Superintendents, that no asylum should hereafter be erected on less than one hundred acres of land. Can you give to their use that quantity? Can you, without a removal, furnish them with half the required amount? Upon examination, it will be found that you have one body of forty acres, and another of four acres, on which the old Asylum is erected; making in all, forty-four acres at our disposal. Of these, there is about 24 acres of level area of the ground now unoccupied & twenty acres can be applied to the purposes wanted; but when the buildings are erected, and the different offices necessary for the Institution are put up, at least five acres of that will be taken away, and we will scarcely have ground for common exercise and recreation.

In an Institution like this, founded by the State, and unde⁷its immediate and paternal protection, the honor of the country requires that it should be perfect of its kind, and every comfort, convenience, and elegance found necessary in other institutions, should be centred here; but above all, we should, when the friends of patients, or strangers, visit us, be able to challenge their examination, and point out the extent of comforts which the inmates derive from their extended grounds, and the luxuries which are furnished by their baths, their gardens, their orchards, and that a place, not merely of safety has been provided, but one of in-

finite comfort, and every liberty has been granted that could add to their happiness and promote their restoration. This cannot be effected, situated as we now are, and as the concurrent opinion of the Superintendents of all countries agree, that a city, or the environs of a city, is no place for an Asylum, I think the question may be considered as settled. Are we then to remain so far behind the age, as to adhere to our present location, when all others similarly circumstanced, are abandoning theirs? For the honor of the State, for the sake of humanity, I hope not.

At the last meeting of the Superintendents of the Lunatic Asylums the subject of location was one of special consideration, and their views as published in their reports meet with my hearty concurrence; they coincide with me on every point, and I trust you will carefully peruse their publication. You will there find, in speaking of the Mount Hope Institution, near Baltimore, they expressly and distinctly avow it as their opinion, that it will have to be removed, because "the city is encroaching on it."

Now, gentlemen, there is much point in this little sentence, and as it is germane to what I have so long been anxious to direct your attention, that even at the risk of being tedious, I must occupy your time with the subject.

"It must be removed," not because it is in the town, for it is a mile from it—not that it interferes with the community, but that the community interferes with it—it is well situated, the gardens and grounds beautifully laid out, and they have for recreation, an area of eighteen acres—but the town has encroached upon it, its quiet and privacy invaded, and with all the advantages which it possessed, and which it has taken long years to build up, still in the opinion of those gentlemen, men thoroughly conversant with the subject, that one fact renders its removal necessary. They have passed their sentence of condemnation, and it will assuredly be carried into effect. If such a cause renders its removal necessary in Baltimore, is there any reason that can be assigned, why the same cause will not produce the same effect here? Can the proximity to the town operate injuriously there, and beneficially here? Similar causes must produce similar effects, and if propinquity to the city renders it not advisable to retain *their* location, ours being in the midst of turmoil and confusion, must vastly increase our difficulties.

I am aware that it is difficult to find a location combining all the advantages of prospect, water, ground and woods; and though we may not be able to obtain one combining all, within two miles of Columbia, and if

we could, I know of no particular advantage it would have, yet I am confident, that within the distance of five, we may be suited with all that is necessary for our wants. Is this too great? In my opinion it is not—I think it will yield far more benefits than disadvantages to the Institution; and if it did nothing else, it would prevent the constant solicitation of the patients, for the privilege of going into town, of walking in the streets, and attending the churches. Your Superintendent well knows how difficult it is to evade their importunities, when anxious to go a shopping, &c.

Is this distance considered too far by the managers of other Institutions?—let them speak for themselves. In the report of the Superintendents, they speak in high terms of the site chosen for the Maryland new State Asylum, “distant five miles from Baltimore.” So that the distance is not there considered objectionable, nor do I think you will find it so here.

When a proper location is obtained, the next most important point for consideration, is, the kind of building that should be erected, and on this subject, I beg leave to offer my opinion somewhat in detail, more especially, as it is necessary to express it, though the Legislature should not sanction our removal. The character of the Institution is of importance both to the patients and the officers attached, and unless properly constructed, no matter what the outlay of money on it, the patients cannot derive the advantages intended, and to which they are entitled. This has been with me, a subject of deep and anxious thought, and eighteen years ago, when President of the Board of Regents, I urged on the Joint Committee of the two Houses, the propriety of abandoning this edifice, and erecting one better adapted to our wants. They would not listen to my suggestions, and money after money has been appropriated, to render an inconvenient building still more annoying to the inmates.

It is now an important duty to arrange our Asylum, so as to take its stand among the very best in the United States. That its location should embrace every advantage in the power of the State, and that the accommodations for sleeping, eating, exercise and recreation, should be all that its most ardent supporters should wish. Such an Institution as would be necessary for our wants, and absolutely required by the present improved state of Asylums, will probably cost one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, (\$150,000,) possibly it might be done for less, but I think, by the time it was finished and properly furnished, the expenditures would reach that amount. The plan should be carefully considered, and I most earn-

estly entreat that no Northern one, such as has been exhibited here, should be adopted. They do not suit our climate, and will not answer for our people. The corridor with dormitories on each side, never answered in any place, and never will be tolerated in any country, except where there is want of ground room, and like the three or four-storied buildings, only shew a lack of proper understanding of the wants and comforts of the residents.

Let us take a building of two, or four hundred feet long, with rooms on each side of the corridor. How will that corridor be lighted? Can one end window, or two, as they are sometimes arranged, with or without the glimmerings from the small port holes over the cell doors, give a sufficiency?—yet that is all that is furnished for 400 feet of entry, or 57000 cubic feet of space. This certainly cannot be deemed sufficient to make a cheerful habitation. But, can you ventilate it? I say, most decidedly, you cannot. Such an entry as that would require many large sitting rooms, which in one properly constructed, are never required. Free, pure air, can never be admitted in a building so constructed, and hence, in all the Northern and European Asylums, there is a constant difficulty about ventilation, and every plan given, has as a prominent part of it, some particular description of ventilators. Give abundance of large windows and doors, and your ventilators are of no use, for every door and window becomes an efficient one.

But why should we copy after the North? Are our habits and climate the same? Do we not differ from them in every respect? They close up every crack, and try their utmost to exclude that most delightful of all stimulants, the fresh and invigorating air; that boon which has been so lavishly supplied by Heaven's Almighty Architect. This cannot be admitted in the winter, or their patients would freeze. There, the thermometer is constantly below freezing, and often below zero, and a loop hole, for the access of air, is destructive to their inmates. Is it so with us? They build for the winter, and care not for the inconvenience of their short summer—we, for the summer, and regard the winter but little. Can a building suitable for the one, really be advisable for the other? My judgment tells me that the more acceptable to the North, the less agreeable will it assuredly be to the South.

With every respect to Dr. Kirkbride's opinion, on matters connected with the insane, I differ with him *in toto*, as to the building he selected; and I think, that in Alabama's adopting the double range system, she has entailed a curse upon the insane, which will be daily and hourly felt by

all in connection with them. Do not understand me to say, the plan is not a good one, but that it is not suitable; and I deem it a curse for the officers and attendants to be compelled to put up with an inconvenient article, when a better can be obtained; and the Asylum of Tuscaloosa will be another monument, to prove that a building may be admirable in itself, and yet utterly improper for the purpose to which it is applied.

In our section of country, light and air are prime essentials; and those two articles, I do contend, cannot be furnished fully, by the construction just considered. Every Asylum requires a free circulation of air, large quantities being hourly deteriorated, by the congregating of human beings, whose respiration destroys what there is, and, if the space is confined, and effluvia is generated, producing a smell, both disagreeable and unhealthy.

In a space of 200 feet by 32, and 12 feet high, you put 40 human beings to sleep, and in inclement weather, to spend the whole day, and for the light, which is to render their abode cheerful, they must look to a single window, the cells on each side bound their view, and the solitary end window can only allow two or three of them to gaze from their narrow pent-house; will not this number of men vitiate the atmosphere and accumulate a larger amount of mephitic air, than if you placed the same number in a space of 400 feet by 22 and 12 feet high, with numerous large windows to the South, and the same windows as the other at the extreme ends? Let us calculate the number of cubic feet of air furnished by the two plans, and then judge which will be most advantageous to the inmates.

In the first you have 76,800 cubic feet of atmosphere, and this kept in motion only, by the end windows, or ventilators. In the second you have 105,000 cubic feet, with the same end windows to ventilate, and an addition of from 8 to 10 large windows fronting the South, and throwing a flood of light and air on every part of the corridor, and preventing a heavy draft by admitting it from all quarters. In the first you give about three times as much as the patients destroy, but without ventilation. In the other, five times as much, and with a circulation so perfect as to furnish a constant supply. In the one, effluvia to a considerable extent must be generated and accumulated about them; whilst in the other, it is carried off as fast as formed, and the respiration is that of a free and wholesome character.

In most of the new Institutions in England, the double range system is abandoned. In some they have adopted large sleeping rooms, and many are fitted up with two, four or six beds. This practice I cannot deem correct. The principle is erroneous, and is based on the supposition that many being together will prevent suicide and some of those detestable vices, which are

but too common in all Asylums. Will it do so, and if it does not, where is the necessity of adopting an inconvenient mode, which, in my opinion, has never produced the expected good. Patients seldom interfere with each other, and if a man was about to destroy himself, his companions would be more likely to run away from him than prevent the perpetration of the deed. Again it is calculated to interrupt their rest. No six sane men ever were brought together who slept and awoke at the same time, and with the insane this is still less likely to occur. If one is awake, he will be apt to interfere with the other, and by making some noise, or walking about, or calling for companionship, arouse his neighbor. This is an evil that should always be avoided. Sleep is very essential to a Lunatic, and should be attained by every possible means. But if this did not happen, the insane are always liable to the sudden recurrence of acute mania, and even the idiot, at any moment, may become frantic. Epileptics never can be trusted, and you must therefore have a keeper somewhat more than human, or there will be danger. Who can say what moment the insane fit may approach, and under its terrible impulse, the most atrocious acts be committed on their sleeping companions. That plan has but one possible recommendation, it costs less. I confess I do not look to the purse of the Legislature, when I am acting for the Insane. My thoughts are first and principally to what is most for their benefit; next, to what will assist the keepers and officers; and lastly, to the amount necessary to be expended. Who is there who claims to be civilized, who would on his return home boast to his constituents of having saved \$20,000 by curtailing the comforts of the insane?—that he had voted against the solicited appropriation, and given to them a prison—that he could not see the utility of giving them comforts—that he had asked what they wanted with light and airy rooms, extended corridors and fine verandahs?—that in his opinion, they should be shut up in dark cells at night, made to sleep, and in the day they could make out very well in the yard. Would such a speech be permitted? Could he finish, even though his auditors were wild Indians? Yet such was the opinion in by-gone days, and I am sorry to say that the comfortable appearance of our patients, their happy and contented looks, their neatness and apparent health, and the cleanliness of their rooms and airing grounds, have all been brought up as arguments against us to prove that a change was not needed. When I have plead for the increase of comforts to those whose happiness and lives are entrusted to my care, the very rulers of the land have replied that it was unnecessary, and this, not from bad or parsimonious feelings, but from never having examined the condition of the insane, and from their utter ignorance of what is wanted for their successful management and cure.

They know not the amount of labor expended to keep such a place in order, nor the difficulty of benefitting the deranged when due arrangements are not made in the construction of an edifice. The time of the keepers is wanted by the patients, and when more is required out of doors than is necessary it must be taken from his charge. This every officer is bound to look into, and all should unite in proving that the more suitable a building is, the more easy it can be kept in order, and the more time and comfort afforded to the patient. This is not the case with the present building, nor would it be so with one erected on the plan I have been just examining, and so long as I am certain that the wants of the patients are just, and their requirements greater than they at present possess, so long will my voice be raised and my appeal made. I make it in behalf of our demented fellow beings who have a right, in addition to all that God intended for their use, to have every comfort that man's reason, and the civilization of the present age can afford.

In my trip through the upper country this summer, I met with very many persons of great intelligence and warmly interested in our public institutions, and to whom the credit of the State was dear, but in no instance did I find one who objected to a liberal appropriation for the removal of the Asylum. It is now popular. Our citizens have looked into its character and management, and have become satisfied that great good has been done by its erection, and that much more could be effected by placing it on a more liberal footing.

We must look prospectively in our arrangements. We certainly have 400 lunatics in the State who will become residents of the Asylum, and this number must be provided for. At present, it is not necessary to build for them, but we must build with their coming in view. Will you make arrangements now, on a permanent footing, or go on adding to your present establishment, and calling on the Legislature for yearly appropriations, and after spending another \$100,000 on a building acknowledged to be worthless, be then obliged to remove the whole? I believe it is only necessary to call your attention fully to these matters, to have them remedied, and that as far as is in your power you will abandon a course which will be of useless expense to the State, and entail years of trouble on those who are confided to your paternal care—human beings, who look up to you for protection, because misfortune has divested them of those attributes with which they had been endowed by their Benevolent and Omnipotent Creator.

I have stated that, eventually, the State must provide for at least 400 lunatics, and I am sure I am within bounds, when I give that number. The building I now wish erected should be capable of containing from 200 to 250 inmates, and when that number have been received, then another similar to

it ought to be founded. This disease is much more likely to increase than lessen. The history of the last 20 years will show that it has been fearful in its progress, and that insanity is the disease of civilization, abounding most in the larger cities, where the arts, manufactures, and commerce, and the elegancies of life are to be found. Look for example at the statistics of the insane in London, Paris, Naples, St. Petersburg and Cairo, and you will there see its terrible effects upon man's boasted intellect. In the first you will find it in the proportion of one to

-	-	-	-	200
In the second one to	-	-	-	222
" " third one to	-	-	-	759
" " fourth one to	-	-	-	3.153
" " fifth one to	-	-	-	30.714

and I might add much more to shew the correctness of the position. This is a terrible price to pay for civilization. Let us consult the statistics of the United States and of different kingdoms, and see if I have rated our number too high. By the last census, South Carolina contained over 600,000 inhabitants, and I have given to them four hundred insane; that is in the ratio of one to every 1,500, and when we compare it with others, I think I have not exaggerated. The average of the United States is as one to 1,290. In the statistics of Europe, we find in Norway, there is one to every 550

" England,	"	"	"	709
" Scotland,	"	"	"	417
" France,	"	"	"	1773
" Belgium,	"	"	"	816
" Prussia,	"	"	"	1000

I might quote still farther, but what I have already presented will be ample to shew that the number given to this State is very likely to be correct.

That I am anxious about our Asylum, I do not deny. I have been connected with it from the time the first patient entered within its walls up to the present moment. I was with it when it was viewed with pride, and I thought that our little State was far in advance of her sisters, though I then saw much that was faulty in its construction. In 1835, I became aware that we were falling behind. In 1840, we were distanced, and it was painful, in '45 and '50, to see how far inferior were our accommodations, when compared with those given at other Institutions.

I brought these matters frequently before you, and solicited your attention, but you were powerless to do good, and had not the means of enhancing their comforts. It is not so now, the age is that of improvement, and is with us; it is rapidly progressive and cannot retrograde. If we are to prosper, we

must do what others have done. All are looking into the capacity of the lunatic for enjoyment, of their susceptibility of cure, of the acuteness with which they feel, and how keenly they appreciate a comfort or a kindness, and their distress, when suffering from supposed neglect, or a non-appreciation of their still belonging to the human family.

Having told you what I did not wish you to adopt, I will now say, what character of building I should prefer. I will not enter minutely into details, because I can at any time converse with you on the subject; but I will give you a general outline, on which you can, at your leisure, reflect. I believe that what architects call the linear and rectangular, is the one best suited to our wants, and it cannot be too far extended. The longer the corridors, the greater amount of comfort to the patients, and the more perfect the surveillance of the keeper over his charge; and in bad weather, the capacity for exercise will be greatly increased; a centre building with wings; wide corridors 12 feet wide and 12 feet high, with large windows to the South, and also to the East and West, and at least two open fire places, and a range of dormitories on the Northern side, and each wing to contain on each floor, twenty rooms, of 8 or 10 feet by 12, for sleeping apartments, besides accommodations for two keepers, an eating room, one for the sick, and bathing room, water closet and dressing room. The centre to contain double the number, with an entry about 14 feet wide in the middle, with stairway, &c. So far as I am now informed, the plan of the Derby Asylum would suit us the best. It would require some slight modification, as that was intended solely for paupers, and we would require accommodations for patients of a higher class. I have written on to England to obtain plans of some of the more recent buildings, if they have been found to be superior in their arrangements to that of the Derby, and I expect ~~replies~~ *to receive replies* by the middle of this month.

5 A building constructed on the plan I propose, could be erected for about \$120,000, and would accommodate two hundred patients with great comfort, and even two hundred and fifty if it became necessary; and that is as large a number as ever should be placed in any one building, or under one officer. I have said that I did not think that corridors, with double ranges of sleeping rooms, were calculated for our country, or adapted to our wants. Permit me, gentlemen, to offer you some evidence to corroborate the opinion I have given; and I cannot do so more forcibly, than by quoting a sentence or two from the report of the Superintendents at their last session. I shall do so, and make a few comments. In speaking of the plan of the new State Hospital of Maryland, they say: "The plan combines both single and double range of rooms, a corridor, and single rooms for the best and worst patients, and rooms

on both sides of the corridor for the intermediate class." Gentlemen, this little sentence speaks volumes, and though I may use it in a sense very different to what it was intended, yet I am sure you will allow that the inference I draw is legitimate. For those to whom luxury, comfort, and cleanliness are necessary, the single room and corridor is assigned. Where it is necessary to manage and control the unruly, it is also given; but for the quiet and well-behaved, the corridor with double rooms will answer. For the patient who pays well, and can afford to have indulgence, the single room is selected, and where it is requisite that every facility should be given to the keeper for the proper discharge of his duty, and lessen his labor, the single room is also given to the patient. Thus you will see, that the single room and corridor have the advantage of quiet, comfort, and safety, and easy attendance; and such being the acknowledged fact, on what principle of right, or humanity, should an inferior arrangement be made for the quiet and industrious, among which class, intellect is often left in sufficient degree to judge of comfort and convenience. I see no valid reason for such an arrangement. Necessity may compel us to adopt it in some degree, but so far as possible, let it be eschewed. My views on this subject, I have already given, and I have brought forward this sentence to shew that I am not alone in my opinion.

I will give you a word more on the subject, by bringing to your view the remarks of one of the ablest physicians England can boast, and one of more experience than any other of the present day. The talented and benevolent Connolly, of Hanwell, in his work on the construction of Asylums, gives the following advice: "In all building arrangements for the insane, a very liberal space should be allowed. The galleries should be spacious, and the doors wide. A width of 12 feet, with a height of 11, seems to be suitable for the galleries of country Asylums. A public Asylum is ordinarily a series of galleries, out of which almost all the bed-rooms open on one side, whilst on the other, large windows and doors open on the airing courts, or gardens. The galleries should always be light and cheerful, and they ought to have a Southern aspect." Are not these directions judicious? And are they not the result of the experience of one who, for years, has had the control of the largest Asylum in England? Let any one peruse the work, and he will be satisfied of his capacity to give instruction; for in it he will find rules for action for every officer, from the Regent, who ruled over him, to the lowest scullion in the kitchen, and with evidence that the subject had been long thought on, and he had become familiar with all and every detail. Think of Hanwell with its one thousand maniacs, their character, the condition in

which he found them, and reflect one moment, on all and every one of these being freed from restraint. and the proud boast, that more than a year, instrumental restraint had not troubled one. Call to your mind for one moment, that imposing, I would say sublime spectacle exhibited to the British public, when its vast rooms were thrown open and the works of the hands of its former lunatic inmates were offered for their inspection, and the salesmen were the insane; and to close this scene of wonder and admiration, walk into the ball-room at night, and see the exhibition of 450 lunatics on the floor, footing it in all the mazes of the dance, and enjoying themselves in conversation with the visitors who joined in their recreation. All due praise be given to Connolly. That man deserves a higher niche in the Temple of Fame, than ever did Wellington, with all his glorious achievements, and England and the world must forever remain his debtors.

Should the Legislature not sanction our removal, then gentlemen, we must direct our attention to the best arrangement practicable with our means. And here let me say, that I cannot approve of the temporary houses now erecting, and do not like the idea of removing our patients to them. They are not calculated for the insane, are liable to the accidents of fire, will require an especial keeper to stay in each, and must have more cooks and servants to wait on them. The duty to all the officers will be greatly increased, the patients never properly accommodated, and I am sure when your Superintendent fully lends his attention to it, that he will discover their occupation will be attended with far more trouble and inconvenience, than the continuing them in the corridors and large rooms, (though crowded,) where I would prefer them to remain for the next year, or until we can erect permanent accommodations.

I regret that our views do not correspond in these matters, but I must beg leave to say, that it is much more in my department than yours; that I have paid great attention to the subject, reflected, and read every work I could obtain; and most assuredly would not be qualified to fill the station in which you have placed me, if I were not more fully acquainted with what is, or is not for the advantage of my patients, than it can be possibly expected that you should.

Buildings detached from each other, with an intervening distance of two hundred yards, cannot be under the supervision of its head officers, and you must therefore trust to the underlings; and though I think highly of some we have, it is but human nature to believe, that they will often leave the place, and night after night, the patients will be left to themselves, without an overlooking guardian. Besides, if sick, or if trouble occurs, a message must

be sent three hundred yards to the Superintendent to bring him to them, and much time necessarily lost, that might be very important. For these reasons, gentlemen, I object to those houses as domiciles for the patients, and think upon reflection, you will coincide with me in opinion, that they are not suitable, either for patients, keepers, or Superintendent.

As respects our accommodations for the patients, &c., you are familiarly acquainted with them, and I need not repeat my remarks on the subject you have my views in detail, in my report of January^l last, and all I then; said, I still think important.

Our keepers continue to improve—some are really good—and all are more attentive than formerly. Some are incapacitated mentally and physically, yet they have strong moral qualifications, which induce us to retain them. Some are admirably adapted by temper and physical power for their occupation, but habitual indolence renders them indifferent ones, and some are not proper attendants, on account of their habits, yet the kindness and attention they bestow on the sick, render them at such times an acquisition. On the subject of qualifications and duty of keepers, I can offer you no suggestions of my own, which have not been more fully detailed by Dr. Conolly, in his work on the construction and government of Asylums. That little work I brought to your notice sometime ago, and left it with you, and presume you are all as well acquainted with his opinions and his details, as I am.

I find the patients are still gratified with their religious exercises, and place much confidence in, and yield much respect to their Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Hort. He is kind and attentive to them, and anxious to promote their welfare, and I think his ministrations have been productive of much good, and I am gratified to find he will still continue with us.

The garden is a source of much pleasure to the ladies, and I think they are gratified with the attention of Mr. Leonard. He generally finds a bouquet for those who are fond of flowers, and happy in gratifying their wishes. His grounds are well cultivated, and his green house in fine order.

In the House, November 5, 1852,.....	135
Received since, up to November, 1853,.....	75..210
Of these there have been cured,.....	22
Removed,.....	7
Died,	9...38

Leaving in the House, November 5, 1853,..... 172

Very respectfully submitted,

D. H. TREZEVANT.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

LUNATIC ASYLUM, November 5th, 1853.

To the Regency :

GENTLEMEN :—As Superintendent and Resident Physician, my annual Report is respectfully submitted—accompanied by such statistics as a copy from our register of patients now in the Asylum, admits. Also my Report as Secretary and Treasurer. During the year 75 patients have been received, of whom 39 are paying patients, and 36 paupers ; 40 males and 35 females ; 22 recent cases, (less than 12 months standing,) 4 recurrent, or subjects of former attacks, 4 epileptics, and 45 of from one to twenty years standing ; 22 were married persons, 39 single ; 3 widowers and 11 widows, 27 educated, and 48 illiterate.

At the beginning of the year there were 135, making an aggregate of 210. Of this number 22 have been cured, 7 removed, and 9 died, leaving with us 172. Of this number 95 are paupers, and 77 paying patients ; 91 males and 81 females.

In this, as in all similar institutions, chronic and incurable cases steadily increase, consequently there is an imperative demand for additional accommodation from year to year. For want of such necessary provision, the past year has been one of much embarrassment, and prevented that arrangement of our patients which would have secured that quiet and composure so very essential to their restoration.

We were especially at a loss during the latter part of the year, whether to continue crowding in all applicants, or turn away such as were able to pay their expenses elsewhere. With regard to the poor of our State, there was no alternative—they having a *legal* preference, beside their stronger claim upon our sympathy.

From such an unpleasant dilemma, we will, to a limited extent, be relieved by the occupancy of the enclosed grounds, and two lodges now in progress of erection. The room acquired will be immediately taken up by the number that should be removed from this building ; consequently the imperative demand for room must still exist, to an extent far beyond your pecuniary means ; and without sufficient and *immediate* aid, this important purpose of humanity, so nobly begun, must fall short of its object—very far short of the urgent demand of this most unfortunate class of our fellow creatures.

In this state of embarrassment, it is exceedingly encouraging to have

institution, as manifested by their liberal appropriations from time to time, for its enlargement; and not less gratifying is the increased and increasing confidence of the people, evinced by the application for the admission of more patients than we can accommodate; and doubtless, from past events, before the next annual report shall have been made, your Superintendent will respond to a greater number of applications than have ever been made to this institution in the same length of time. With such belief, may I with deference say, that the question for your immediate consideration is, whether you will fully meet the expectation which your long continued zeal in this benevolent cause has induced, and again present the Lunatic Asylum of South Carolina, in its true condition before the Legislature, or rest contented with what you have accomplished?

It may be but affectation, and therefore improper, my intimating that your course of action admits of any question what it will be—inasmuch as I am sure you will, with united and unfaltering energy, press on to the accomplishment of all the good within your reach.

The last appropriation was granted by the Legislature with such unanimity as well told the confidence reposed in your wisdom and discretion. In your Report for the next Session, you can, with ease, prove to that enlightened body the necessity for an additional amount, in order to meet the absolute wants of the insane. Such a showing will command the warm attention of our Legislature, and with the same unanimity they will again respond to your call, and show that their appreciation of the subject is commensurate with its importance. To withhold aid under our present condition would be inconsistent with the character of our State, and would reduce you to the necessity of refusing the admission of paying patients, while there may be paupers sufficient to fill the house. Should this be your condition, the support of your paupers would necessarily become a burden to the State, far beyond the interest of the money required for the comfortable maintenance of the highest class of paying patients. Were it otherwise I much doubt there being a member of our Legislature who would leave his honorable station to make the petty calculation of dollars and cents, when called on to maintain the high position his State has always occupied in the cause of suffering humanity.

Were it possible to present to our Legislature a true picture of the many lately stricken but now rejoicing ones, who have had, by the means of this institution, their friends restored to reason and to usefulness, they should require no more efficient argument; it would be silent, yet elo-

quent. As no language can express the sorrow which the devoted wife and mother feels when she looks upon her once fond husband, and the father of her children transformed into a raving maniac ; neither is language adequate to the expression of the joy his family and many friends experience at his change from his demoniac state, as by magic, to the image of his creator—to usefulness, and to all the endearing ties of domestic life.

It is very true that our State has expended a large amount of money in the erection of our Asylum ; it is not less true that the Asylum has made a good return to her citizens—a return that could not be computed by dollars and cents. South Carolina was among the first of the States to embark in so noble a work—to the honor of the lamented Crafts be it said. Surely so good a work should be progressive. To stand still is not the order of the times in which we live. Our present provision is for 200. The call is for an equal number. The Legislature has given a part of the money necessary to sustain this call, and I cannot, perhaps, better urge the necessity and propriety of an additional appropriation, than is found in the following extract from the Message of Governor Cobb, of Georgia, to the Legislature of that State now in session. Making reference to the Lunatic Asylum in that State, he says :

“ This institution was established by the State, under the conviction that it was our duty to provide for the safety and comfort of that unfortunate class of our fellow beings who had been deprived of their reason, and thereby rendered incapable of providing for themselves. This humane object will not have been accomplished as long as there remains in the borders of our State, one unfortunate lunatic unprovided for. I hold it to be the solemn duty of those who have been spared from this awful calamity, to furnish from their treasure whatever may be required for the support and comfort of their less fortunate fellow beings. I cannot believe that there lives in our State a single citizen who would not give a cordial response to this sentiment. The necessities of this institution is therefore the only just limit to your appropriations. When you ascertain its wants, let them be supplied ; your hearts will approve the act, and your constituents will sanction the vote.”

Were it not that “ comparisons are always odious,” I should tell you that Virginia has ample accommodation for seven hundred, and there is now before her commonwealth an application for another Asylum, to hold 250 patients more, as I am informed by a letter from the Physician of the Western Asylum.

I will digress no farther, but, in as brief a manner as possible, refer to such matters as are more immediately connected with my duties, leaving the important matter referred to to more able advocates, among whom I am pleased to find Dr. Trezevant—and would here add my congratulation to the friends and patrons of the Asylum, that he has been enabled, after his painful and protracted illness, again to resume his important duties. As his report sets forth fully the wants for the patients, I will only refer to what is really necessary at this time, for the convenience of those who have to carry on the work of the house.

About two hundred persons compose our household, for all of whom clean and comfortable bedding, and wearing apparel, must be supplied, which requires much labor and close attention. It is consequently of great importance that every means for economizing labor, in this and every other department should be brought into requisition. I would therefore suggest your early attention to our condition, not only as regards our clothing department, but to every branch connected with our institution. Our cooking arrangements are such as call for improvement. Our bathing-houses are not as convenient as they should be; it is essential that this inconvenience be at once remedied. I would here call your attention to the provision for colored insane, at present extremely inconvenient. As it is in your power, aid the officers of your Asylum, by placing them in such a situation as will permit their carrying out, with the most exact system, every duty connected with their charge.

Under all the discouraging circumstances of the past year, we have much cause for thankfulness to a kind and merciful Providence, in being permitted to close the duties of the year with comparative satisfaction, that our labor has not been in vain—believing as we do, that under the blessing of God we have contributed much towards the comfort and happiness of our fellow creatures.

Many who were placed in our care since our last report, were of great interest, from the important stations they had occupied, as well as from their true merit. To the great satisfaction of their numerous friends, and to the society in which they moved, they again fill their places, restored to health of body and mind.

Cases of great violence, and apparently hopeless, have been released from the chains and fetters with which their relatives deemed it necessary to bind them, and by mild and soothing discipline have been brought to a calm and passive disposition; some of them are again at their happy firesides. In but two cases, or three at most, it became nec

use mechanical restraint at night. We then used the light bed strap, invented by Dr. Wyman, which allows of every necessary motion, and in the language of Dr. Ray, (than whom there is no better authority,) "your object is gained more surely, more effectually, and with far less annoyance to the patient, than by the efforts of the attendants' hands; the former being inert matter excites no feelings, while the constant presence of one or more attendants, watching and restraining every movement, is viewed as the author and abettor of the patient's sufferings; his spirit is chafed, and a constant irritation kept up." I would not, however, represent Dr. Ray as an advocate for the use of restraining apparatus, except in those cases where mechanical restraint is indispensable—kind words and interesting employment being better calculated to induce that state which admits us to inculcate lessons of self-control, and thereby effect one of the most important ends in moral discipline.

When the condition of the patient is such as to admit of free bodily exercise, without producing undue mental excitement, and when it suits the former habits of the individual, I know of no remedial agent equal to the work on a farm; that occupation, in the open field, gives an air of freedom and ease to the mind, which is not enjoyed in the nice work about a garden; therefore I have found much difficulty in engaging their services in the garden, while many regard it a great privilege to work on the farm.

Our religious services, especially the daily evening service, I regard of great value, and take this opportunity to notice the unremitting diligence of our Chaplain, Rev. E. B. Hort, in his efforts to advance the comfort of our patients.

Mrs. Burchel is faithful and industrious in the discharge of her responsible duties.

The Library, in charge of our indefatigable attendant, Mr. Boyd, is visited by such patients as are disposed to read. None are prevented from the benefit derivable therefrom. In connection with this source of gratification to many of our patients, we are under continued obligations to the Southern Patriot, Fairfield Herald, Yorkville Remedy, the South Carolinian and Temperance Advocate. Also to our Postmaster for exchanges, periodicals, &c., kindly furnished by him, all of which afford much interest to our patients.

I regret to state that a resolution of the Board of Regents, requiring

Elmore very kindly sent several volumes and maps to us. Dr. Trezevant again furnished some valuable books. All such gifts are duly appreciated by our inmates.

Before closing I would bear testimony to the faithfulness and attention of our attendants. Thos. Leavy, our head keeper, maintains such a place in the respect and affection of the patients as must entitle him to your continued confidence.

Mrs. Due, as nurse, fulfils the expectations entertained of her, and has received the love and esteem of the patients. In fine, under the multiplied and continuous duties of all our attendants, it is but justice that I should continue to recommend them to your favorable notice and consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. PARKER.

No.	Date of Admission.	Age when received.	Sex.	Civil Condition.	Residence.	Place of Nativity.	Duration before Admission.	Supposed Cause.	Remarks.
13	May, 1830.	35	M.	Widower,	Chester, Georgia.	S. Carolina,	8 years,	Unknown.	Demented.
23	Dec. 1830.	21	F.	Single,	York,	S. C.	1½ "	Loss of friends.	Improved, quite industrious.
27	Dec. 1830.	27	M.	Married,	Charleston,	S. C.	2 "	Unknown.	Imbecile.
42	April 1831.	25	F.	Single,	Charleston,	S. C.	18 months,	Unknown.	Imbecile and idle, health delicate.
56	Jan. 1832.	40	F.	Widow,	Charleston,	S. C.	10 years,	Hereditary.	Insane, careless in person, and dissatisfied.
55	Aug. 1832.	37	M.	Single,	New Jersey,	N. J.	8 months,	Imbecile.	Imbecile, and partially paralyzed.
85	Aug. 1832.	41	F.	Single,	Charleston,	Ireland,	14 years,	Unknown.	Imbecile, industrious.
87	Feb. 1833.	33	F.	Single,	Charleston,	France,	2 "	Mortified Pride.	Insane, industrious, and ill-tempered.
97	Mar. 1833.	35	M.	Single,	Chester,	S. C.	18 months,	Unknown.	Insane, works occasionally.
99	April 1833.	32	M.	Single,	Richland,	Ireland,	12 "	Intemperance.	Imbecile and idle.
117	Feb. 1834.	34	M.	Single,	Orangeburg,	S. C.	From birth,	Imbecile.	Imbecile, obliging and industrious.
135	October, 1834	37	M.	Widower,	Barnwell,	S. C.	10 months,	Unknown.	Insane, industrious, works in garden.
137	Nov. 1834.	35	M.	Single,	Newberry,	S. C.	7 "	Masturbation.	Imbecile, works on farm.
141	Feb. 1835.	25	M.	Single,	Richland,	S. C.	12 "	Intemperance.	Epileptic, ill-tempered.
145	June, 1835.	20	M.	Single,	So. Carolina,	S. C.	12 "	Hereditary.	Imbecile, fond of music and drawing.
157	Nov. 1835.	24	F.	Married,	Columbia,	S. C.	8 "	Bad Temper.	Insane, industrious.
181	Oct. 1835.	28	M.	Single,	Marlboro',	S. C.	12 "	Religious Enthusiasm.	Works occasionally, insane.
198	Nov. 1837.	22	M.	Single,	York,	S. C.	5 "	Unknown.	Demented.
199	Jan. 1838.	30	F.	Single,	Abbeville,	S. C.	12 years,	Religious Enthusiasm.	Imbecile, industrious.
208	June, 1833.	19	F.	Single,	Charleston,	S. C.	2 "	Imbecile.	Demented.
212	Aug. 1838.	17	F.	Single,	Transient,	Unknown,	Unknown,	Demented.	Demented, will work occasionally.
240	July, 1839.	24	M.	Married,	Sumter,	S. C.	8 months,	Hereditary.	Irritable, and disposed to fight.
243	Nov. 1839.	35	M.	Single,	Charleston,	S. C.	12 "	Intemperance.	Insane, but industrious.
261	May, 1840.	45	F.	Widow,	Edgefield,	S. C.	4 years,	Ill-treatment.	Demented.
268	Oct. 1840.	30	M.	Married,	Fairfield,	S. C.	4 months,	Unknown.	Imagines himself owner of all he sees.
290	Nov. 1840.	35	F.	Single,	York,	S. C.	5 years,	Domestic trouble.	Imbecile, but useful in the house.
296	Nov. 1840.	32	F.	Married,	Savannah,	Georgia,	8 months,	Unknown.	Insane, neat in person, and industrious.
297	Dec. 1841.	27	M.	Single,	Transient,	Uncertain,	Unknown,	Imbecile.	Idiot.
297	Jan. 1842.	22	M.	Single,	Montgomery,	Alabama,	2 years,	Masturbation.	Imbecile, works in garden.
300	Jan. 1842.	29	F.	Single,	Edgefield,	S. C.	1 "	Unknown.	Raving maniac, one-fourth of her time.
301	Feb. 1842.	27	M.	Single,	Greenville,	S. C.	4 "	Religious Excitement.	Insane, industrious.
303	Feb. 1842.	40	M.	Single,	Union,	Ireland,	1 "	Epileptic.	Unimproved, troublesome.
306	March, 1842.	34	F.	Single,	Charleston,	S. C.	8 "	Unknown.	Insane, very genteel, fond of painting.
314	July, 1842.	35	M.	Married,	York,	S. C.	2 "	Unknown.	Insane, lively, hearty.

Superintendent's Report—Continued.

Date of Admission.	Age when received.	Sex.	Civil Condition.	Residence.	Place of Nativity.	Duration before Admission.	Supposed Cause.	Remarks.
Sept. 1842.	26	M.	Single,	Charleston,	S. C.	2 years,	Unknown,	Reads and writes, only occupation.
" "	42	M.	"	"	S. C.	1 year,	Political Excitement,	Always writing for "Government."
" "	45	F.	Widow,	"	S. C.	4 years,	Grief.	Improved, works at times.
March, 1843.	30	F.	Single,	Barnwell,	S. C.	1 1/2 "	Unknown,	Insane, industrious.
day,	24	M.	"	Sumter,	S. C.	1 1/4 "	Political Excitement,	Demented.
July,	19	F.	"	Charleston,	S. C.	3 "	Ill-health,	Imbecile.
" "	28	M.	"	Darlington,	S. C.	4 "	Unknown,	Insane, inoffensive.
Dec. "	22	M.	"	Montgomery,	Alabama,	2 "	Unknown,	Industrious.
" "	48	F.	Widow,	Laurens,	S. C.	8 "	Unknown,	Remains unimproved, quiet.
Jan. 1844.	30	F.	Single,	Charleston,	Ireland,	2 "	Unknown,	Industrious and talkative.
June, "	27	F.	Married,	"	S. C.	8 months,	Domestic Trouble.	Demented.
" "	35	F.	Widow,	"	Ireland,	12 "	Unknown,	Paroxysmal.
May, 1845.	32	M.	Single,	"	S. C.	From birth	Imbecile,	Works, disposed to escape.
Oct. "	45	M.	Single,	Darlington,	S. C.	1 1/2 years,	Unknown,	Cuts wood, and makes political speeches.
July, "	38	F.	Married,	Alabama,	S. C.	4 "	Unknown,	Paroxysmal, at times violent.
March, 1847.	23	F.	Single,	S. C.	S. C.	2 "	Ill-health,	Demented.
" "	38	F.	"	Abbeville,	S. C.	1 "	Unknown,	Demented.
April, "	40	M.	Married,	Darlington,	S. C.	10 months,	Unknown,	Homicidal.
May, "	31	F.	Single,	Lexington,	S. C.	1 year,	Unknown,	Imbecile.
July, "	26	M.	"	Charleston,	S. C.	2 years,	Unknown,	Imbecile.
" "	23	M.	"	Barnwell,	S. C.	3 "	Masturbation,	Imagines himself a Bishop.
" "	20	M.	"	Charleston,	S. C.	8 months,	Unknown,	Came here in search of land.
Nov. "	50	M.	Widower,	New York,	N. Y.	Uncertain,	Unknown,	Insane, industrious and noisy.
" "	40	F.	Single,	Mobile,	N. Y.	2 years,	Apoplexy,	Improved, industrious.
Feb. 1848.	68	F.	Widow,	Charleston,	S. C.	10 "	Domestic Trouble,	Spends her time in reading.
June, "	19	M.	Single,	Laurens,	S. C.	From birth	Epileptic,	Epileptic, fits almost daily.
" "	40	F.	"	York,	S. C.	9 "	Unknown,	Demented, works.
" "	52	F.	Widow,	Orangeburg,	Ireland,	4 months,	Unknown,	Boisterous and ill-tempered.
Aug. "	31	F.	Single,	Abbeville,	S. C.	2 years,	Masturbation,	Quiet and industrious.
Sept. "	23	M.	"	Charleston,	S. C.	2 years,	Unknown,	Demented.
Dec. "	20	M.	"	Fairfield,	S. C.	15 "	Epilepsy,	Remains unimproved.
Jan. 1849.	30	M.	"	Alabama,	S. C.	3 years,	Unknown,	Unimproved, works occasionally
March, 1849.	27	F.	Married,	Georgia,	S. C.	5 years,	Ill-health,	Paroxysmal.
April, "	81	M.	"	Barnwell,	S. C.	4 months,	Hereditary,	Imbecile.
May, "	27	M.	Single,	"	S. C.	4 months,	Hereditary,	Imbecile.

No.	Date of Admission.	Age when received.	Sex.	Civil Condition.	Residence.	Place of Nativity.	Duration before Admission.	Supposed Cause.	Remarks.
504	May, 1849	30	M.	Single,	Georgia,	Georgia,	2 years,	Ill-health,	Imbecile.
506	" "	60	M.	"	S. C.	S. C.	7 "	Hereditary,	Remains unimproved.
521	Aug. "	24	F.	"	Charleston,	S. C.	1 "	Hereditary,	Imbecile.
526	Oct. "	30	F.	Married,	Abbeville,	S. C.	3 "	Hereditary,	Remains unimproved.
529	Nov. "	43	F.	Single,	Sumter,	S. C.	2 "	Unknown.	Remains unimproved.
533	Dec. "	34	F.	"	"	S. C.	5 "	Political Excitement,	Imbecile, occasionally works.
541	March, 1850.	38	M.	Widow,	Columbia,	S. C.	Old case,	Ill-temper,	Insane, indolent.
544	" "	50	F.	Married,	Abbeville,	S. C.	"	Unknown,	Furious maniac, (colored man.)
547	" "	40	F.	"	Chester,	S. C.	"	Unknown,	Imbecile, but works.
553	April, "	24	M.	Single,	Charleston,	Ireland,	3 months,	Unknown,	Epileptic.
567	June, "	40	F.	"	Columbia,	S. C.	20 years,	Epilepsy,	Insane, improved in mind and body.
572	Aug. "	28	M.	"	Darlington,	S. C.	8 "	Ill-health,	Insane, improved in mind and body.
577	Sept. "	46	M.	"	Charleston,	S. C.	2 "	Unknown,	Epileptic, imbecile.
578	" "	31	M.	"	Pickens,	S. C.	Old case,	Epilepsy,	Imbecile.
579	" "	23	F.	"	"	S. C.	"	Imbecility,	Cataleptic, health improved.
581	Nov. 1850.	24	M.	"	N. Carolina,	N. C.	4 years,	Ill health,	Remains much improved.
585	" "	37	F.	Married,	Beaufort,	S. C.	Old case,	Unknown,	Remains unimproved.
587	Dec. "	35	M.	Single,	Sumter,	S. C.	6 months,	Unknown,	Consumptive.
595	Jan. 1851.	35	F.	Married,	"	Ireland,	10 "	Ill health,	Imbecile.
596	" "	48	F.	Widow,	Transient,	Ireland,	Unknown,	Unknown,	Insane, noisy and cheerful.
599	Feb. "	55	F.	"	All Saints P.	S. C.	4 years,	Unknown,	Imbecile.
600	March, "	24	M.	Single,	Charleston,	S. C.	8 months,	Unknown,	Imbecile.
608	April, "	55	M.	Widow,	Kershaw,	S. C.	2 months,	Excitement.	Epileptic.
619	June, "	20	F.	Single,	Edisto Island	S. C.	7 years,	Epilepsy,	Insane, (colored woman.)
621	July, "	60	F.	"	Transient,	N. C.	Unknown,	Unknown,	Remains unimproved.
625	Aug. "	41	F.	Single,	Fairfield,	S. C.	30 years,	Imbecile,	Improved.
629	Oct. "	37	F.	Married,	Greenville,	S. C.	4 years,	Ill-health.	Remains, improved.
630	" "	34	F.	"	Wadesboro,	S. C.	2 years,	Unknown,	Remains, improved.
634	" "	35	F.	"	"	N. Carolina,	4 years,	Domestic Trouble,	Remains, unimproved.
637	Nov. "	45	F.	Widow,	Russell Co.,	Alabama,	15 months,	Unknown,	Remains, unimproved.
638	" "	35	F.	Married,	Augusta,	Georgia,	4 months,	Vertue Disease,	Remains, but much improved.
641	Dec. "	37	M.	(Single) M.	Greenville,	S. Carolina,	6 months,	Unknown,	Remains unimproved.
642	Jan. 1852.	30	F.	Married,	Abbeville,	S. Carolina,	Old case,	Unknown,	Remains unimproved.
646	Feb. "	42	F.	Single,	York,	S. Carolina,	2 years,	Ill-health,	Imbecile.

Superintendent's Report—Continued.

No.	Date of Admission.	Age when received.	Sex.	Civil Condition.	Residence.	Place of Nativity.	Duration before Admission	Supposed Cause.	Remarks.
649	March, 1851.	40	M.	Single,	Anson Co.,	N. Carolina,	24 years,	Ill-health,	Unimproved.
650	" "	25	M.	Single,	Charleston,	S. Carolina,	4 years,	Unknown,	Remains quiet and contented.
651	" "	45	M.	Married,	Lexington,	S. Carolina,	15 years,	Unknown,	Imbecile.
653	April, "	22	M.	Single,	Charleston,	S. Carolina,	6 years,	Masturbation,	Imbecile.
654	" "	34	M.	Single,	Anderson,	S. Carolina,	12 years,	Unknown,	Insane, no improvement.
655	" "	35	F.	Married,	Georgia,	Georgia,	7 years,	Unknown,	Paroxysmal, at times rational.
656	" "	23	M.	Single,	Montgomery,	Alabama,	3 months,	Ill-health,	Imbecile.
657	" "	38	F.	Married,	Charleston,	S. Carolina,	8 months,	Unknown,	Imbecile, (colored woman.)
658	" "	36	M.	Single,	Charleston,	S. Carolina,	7 months,	Unknown,	Insane, no improvement.
659	May, "	35	M.	Divorced,	Montgomery,	Alabama,	3 years,	Domestic Trouble,	Imbecile.
660	" "	24	F.	Single,	Charleston,	S. Carolina,	1 year,	Unknown,	Insane, neat and cheerful.
666	" "	31	M.	Married,	Savannah,	Georgia,	4 years,	Ill-health,	Demented.
670	July, "	21	M.	Single,	Charleston,	S. Carolina,	From birth,	Idiocy,	Idiot.
673	" "	45	M.	Single,	York,	S. Carolina,	6 years,	Unknown,	Imbecile.
674	Aug. "	28	M.	Single,	Greenville,	S. Carolina,	3 months,	Unknown,	Improving.
677	" "	46	M.	Single,	Clarendon,	S. Carolina,	Old case,	Unknown,	Insane, unfavorable ease.
681	Sept. "	15	M.	Single,	Lancaster,	S. Carolina,	From birth,	Imbecile,	Imbecile.
682	Nov. "	27	M.	Single,	Anderson,	S. Carolina,	Old case,	Imbecility.	Imbecile.
684	" "	28	F.	Single,	Abbeville,	S. Carolina,	20 years,	Epilepsy.	Epileptic.
685	" "	34	M.	Married,	Darlington,	S. Carolina,	8 months,	Masturbation.	Demented.
689	Dec. "	42	F.	Married,	Georgia,	Mississippi,	Recurrent,	Ill-health,	Melan choly.
692	Jan. 1853	38	M.	"	Edgefield,	S. Carolina,	Unknown,	Unknown,	Improved, works occasionally.
694	" "	46	M.	Widower,	Anderson Co.	N. Carolina,	7 years,	Unknown,	Noisy and idle.
695	" "	24	M.	Single,	Sullivan's Is.	S. Carolina.	From birth,	Epilepsy.	Epileptic, unimproved, mirthful.
696	" "	30	F.	Married,	Columbus,	Georgia,	7 months,	Domestic Trouble.	Inquisitive as to her situation.
697	Feb. "	40	M.	Single,	Newberry,	Ireland,	3d attack,	Intemperance,	Improved, works occasionally.
698	" "	40	F.	Widow,	Charleston,	S. Carolina,	8 years,	Hereditary,	Unimproved.
699	March, "	26	M.	Single,	Cumberland,	N. Carolina,	Old case,	"	Unimproved, very slothful.
700	" "	52	F.	"	Charleston,	S. Carolina,	"	Epilepsy,	Epileptic.
701	" "	43	M.	"	"	Ireland,	"	Unknown,	Unimproved, good disposition and industrious.
702	" "	34	F.	Widow,	"	S. Carolina,	"	Uterine disease,	Industrious, works at times.
703	" "	38	M.	Widower,	"	S. Carolina,	"	Intemperance,	Unimproved, ill-tempered.
704	" "	34	M.	Single,	"	England,	"	Unknown,	Improved, industrious, mirthful.
705	" "	62	M.	Widower,	"	Connecticut,	"	Unknown,	Improved, benevolent disposition.
706	" "	61	M.	Married,	"	Ireland,	"	Unknown,	Nearly well, works occasionally.

No.	Date of Admission.	Age when received.	Sex.	Civil Condition.	Residence.	Place of Nativity.	Duration before Admission.	Supposed Cause.	Remarks.
707	March, 1853	35	F.	Married.	Charleston,	Ireland,	Old case,	Uterine disease,	Melancholy.
711	" "	36	M.	Married.	Spartanburg,	So. Carolina,	1 year,	Intemperance,	Insane, remains unimproved.
712	" "	45	M.	Widow.	Howard Co.	Florida,	Uncertain,	Unknown,	Unimproved, at times boisterous, industrious.
713	April,	65	F.	Widow.	Lancaster,	S. C.	Old case,	Unknown,	Excitable and noisy.
715	May,	38	F.	Married.	Anderson,	S. C.	7 months,	Ill-health,	Improving, nearly well.
716	" "	37	M.	Single.	Memphis,	Pickens Co.	2 years,	Unknown,	Demented, slothful.
718	" "	40	M.	Wid. wter.	Lincolnton,	N. C.	5 years,	Unknown,	Melancholy, remains unimproved.
721	" "	41	F.	Single.	Anderson,	S. C.	Old case,	Religious Enthusiasm,	Cheerful.
723	" "	36	M.	Single.	Charleston,	Ireland,	Old case,	Unknown,	Imbecile, filthy habits.
724	" "	18	F.	Single.	Charleston,	Ireland,	Unknown,	Unknown,	Restless and excitable.
725	" "	30	F.	Single.	Charleston,	Ireland,	Uncertain,	Unknown,	Industrious and mirthful.
726	June,	32	F.	Widow.	Abbeville,	S. C.	8 years,	Unknown,	Idle, cheerful.
727	" "	27	F.	Single.	Clarendon,	Poland,	3 months,	Love,	Sullen, remains unimproved.
728	" "	65	F.	Widow.	Claremont,	S. C.	10 years,	Uncertain,	Much improved, industrious.
730	" "	50	F.	Widow.	Macon Co.	Alabama,	21 attack,	Ill-health,	Idle, noisy.
731	" "	55	F.	Married.	Newberry,	S. C.	14 months,	Ill-health,	Much improved, industrious.
733	July,	20	F.	Single.	Lauren,	N. Y.	5 months,	Ill-health,	Imbecile.
734	" "	70	M.	Widow.	Darlington,	S. C.	1 year,	Uncertain,	Imbecile.
735	" "	45	M.	Married.	Spartanburg,	S. C.	Intemperance,	Intemperance,	Much improved, well disposed.
738	August,	30	F.	Unknown.	Unknown,	S. C.	Unknown,	Unknown,	Demented.
739	Sept.	40	F.	Single.	Charleston,	S. C.	12 years,	Unknown,	Demented.
740	" "	38	F.	Married.	Richland,	S. C.	5 months,	Puerperal,	Religious, melancholy.
741	" "	68	M.	Married.	Kershaw,	S. C.	5 years,	Uncertain,	Imbecile.
742	" "	55	F.	Single.	Marlboro',	Scotland,	17 years,	Uncertain,	Idle.
743	" "	35	F.	Widow.	Lexington,	Lex'gton, SC	5 months,	Hereditary,	Religious, melancholy.
744	" "	30	F.	Widow.	Transient,	Transient,	Unknown,	Unknown,	Demented.
745	" "	40	M.	Married.	Spartanburg,	S. C.	Old case,	Hereditary,	Improved, fond of exercise.
746	" "	27	M.	Single.	Atlanta,	Alabama,	4 months,	Hereditary,	Improved, works occasionally.
748	Oct.	18	M.	Single.	Abbeville,	S. C.	4 weeks,	Ill-health,	Imbecile, improved in mind and body.
749	" "	30	M.	Single.	Lower Salem,	S. C.	3 years,	Unknown,	Demented, tyrannical.
751	" "	32	F.	Married.	Baldwin Co.	Georgia,	1 month,	Puerperal,	Paroxysmal.
752	" "	32	M.	Married.	Mecklenburg,	N. C.	3 months,	Uncertain,	Demented, melancholy.
753	" "	33	M.	Single.	Marion,	S. C.	4 years,	Ill-health,	Insane, much improved.
754	" "	46	M.	Married.	Edgefield,	S. C.	4 months,	Intemperance,	Demented, melancholy, unimproved.
755	" "	65	F.	Widow.	Abbeville,	S. C.	1 year,	Ill-health,	Melancholy.
756	Nov.	20	M.	Single.	Cass Co.	Georgia,	Uncertain,	Unknown,	Orderly and cheerful.

*Receipts and Disbursements of the Lunatic Asylum, for the year ending
November 5, 1853.*

1852. Nov'r. 5	To balance in Bank.....	\$4,263 57	
" " "	" cash on hand, uncurrent,....	381 23	
1853. Nov'r. 5	" " received to date.....	26,998 58	
			\$31,643 38
<i>Disbursements.</i>			
1852. Nov'r. 9	Am't paid supplies and salaries..	\$2,086 50	
" Dec. 6	" " " " " ..	1,093 90	
1853. Jan'y. 5	" " " " " ..	1,667 11	
" Jan'y. 17	" " Dr. Trezevant.....	1,155 00	
" Feb'y. 12	" " supplies and salaries..	3,592 98	
" March 10	" " " " " ..	2,904 29	
" March 21	" " T. S. Gourdin.....	117 83	
" April 4	" " supplies and salaries..	2,374 37	
" May 10	" " " " " ..	1,515 44	
" June 6	" " " " " ..	2,526 62	
" July 4	" " " " " ..	2,316 35	
" Aug. 12	" " " " " ..	1,757 37	
" Sept. 5	" " " " " ..	1,718 49	
" Oct'r. 7	" " " " " ..	2,268 24	
			\$27,094 49
			\$4,548 89

We have examined the above accounts, and find them correct and properly vouched.

R. H. GOODWYN, }
JOHN S. PRESTON, } Committee.